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# ARIZONA LIBRARY NEWS

June  
1945



Official publication of the  
Arizona State Library Association

Volume 3

Number 3

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# Arizona Library News

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Vol. 3, No. 3

June, 1945

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## "SHE GAVE US OUR START"

Next year the Arizona State Library Association will be twenty years old. Anniversaries of organizations usually give rise to the question, "How did it start?" With this question in mind, the editor approached Miss Estelle Lutrell, Consulting Librarian, University of Arizona Library, and asked her if she would tell her about the beginnings of the state library organization. It seemed a fitting time to take stock and the following interview is the result.

The first step toward letting the library world know where Arizona stood in library development was described in a somewhat statistical report which appeared in the *Library Journal*, March 1, 1924, on "Arizona's Present Library Record", written by Estelle Lutrell, Librarian of the University of Arizona (1904-1932). In 1925 Miss Julia Wright Merrill became Executive Assistant in library extension for the American Library Association and as an outgrowth of her duties made a study in 1926 of library conditions and needs. Said Miss Lutrell, "The above article was used in this study in connection with conditions in Arizona and paved the way for my introduction to Miss Merrill when we met in the A. L. A. Conference held in Atlantic City in 1926. It was then that Miss Merrill advocated the organization of a state library association for Arizona, the passage of a county library law and also suggested the type of citizens most likely to be interested in library growth. Full of enthusiasm I went on my return to the late Con P. Cronin, then state librarian and laid the matter before him. Said he, 'I am not looking around for more organizations to join. However, I think a county library law might be a good thing and naturally we should have the backing of some agency.' At his suggestion the Supreme Court Room in the Capitol Building was chosen as the place of the organization meeting and the date set for November 12, 1926. Invitations were sent out from the University Library and we were off! At this initial meeting at which I was privileged to preside a prominent part was taken in the discussions by Mr. C. O. Case, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Lloyd B. Christy representing the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Ida Wilson, then librarian at Flagstaff Normal. The law which was drafted by Mr. Cronin failed of passage in the eighth legislature (1928). After an energetic appeal was made to all interested organizations and newspaper publicity was extensively used the passage was secured by the legislature of 1929. Thus far Maricopa County has been the only county to avail itself of the benefits provided by the law."

Thus goes the story of the association's beginnings and much credit is due Miss Lutrell for her foresight and efforts in uniting the librarians of the state into a group capable of carrying on the ever-present fight for more adequate educational opportunities. The members of the association met disappointment this year with the failure of House Bill 87, but a new year is coming, a year in which to get ready for a new legislature, and another chance to make Arizona more library conscious.

L.M.M.

## PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

BY HAROLD WALTER BATCHELOR

How hard the times! Yet, how hard are the times?

The times are as hard as the emptiness of a stone. You tell me that a stone can not be empty, and I tell you that a stone cannot be full, so it must be empty, but you do not believe me, and I am helpless in my belief.

How hard the times!! Yet how hard are the times?

The times are as hard as the emptiness of a bookless library. You tell me that a library can not be bookless, and I tell you that many library books are unnoticed, unseen and unread, and you do not believe me, but I am not helpless in my knowledge. A business man has not read a book in thirteen years. A public library registers twenty percent of municipal population. A young boy reads only comic magazines. A school has no librarian. A professor jeers that such books are old stuff to him. A college library runs on student help. A farmer scorns those new agricultural extension circulars. A county has no library service. A rancher can't get a book. A miner is happier without books. A housewife doesn't have time. A student doesn't care. Even an idler is too tired.

How hard the times!!! Yet, how hard are the times?

The times are as hard as the defeat of House bill 87. You tell me that a Washington representative can save the library profession, and I tell you that public relations is not a one man job, and you do not believe me, but I know that library service can not be bought in a lobby by a single leader. Your winning smile of welcome, your friendly handshake over the desk, your telephone answer to a hurried reference call, your generous extension of an important loan, your rush cataloging for an impatient reader, your voluntary visit to a teacher's classroom, your "special privilege" to loan more than three books to a summer vacationer—these make your public relations. Do these little things then make your public library a citizens' library? Do you let your school library become a students' library? Do your rules and regulations help or hinder? Do your book collections serve community needs and interests? Do your book services prove progressive and expansive? Does your book organization grow sound and sensible? Do your days make for better library circumstances and conditions?

How hard the times!!!! Yet, how hard are the times?

The times are as hard as the defeat of House bill 87. You tell me that House bill 87 is still alive, and I tell you that it died a natural death in the legislative committee, and you do not believe me, but I know that House bill 87 was not the perfect bill. State aid for all Arizona libraries needs a new chance, a chance for democratic inclusion, for liberal administration, for public realization. Yes, the past times were hard, the

present times are hard, and the future times will be hard, as hard as the emptiness of a stone. State aid must come, not as a reward for a few public spirited librarians, but as the culmination of professional services to public needs. We don't want a Phoenix representative to sell library services to adamant legislators; we want you to give library services to your people in your own locality. You in your own community, you in your own school, you in your own college, you in your own clubs, you in your own business and professional organizations, you in your own church, you in your own neighborhood, you in your own family, and yes, you in your own self—it's you that is most important. You have professional services to give to make for library betterment in the state of Arizona. When we see that job done well, then we will have more hopes for the success of a new state aid bill for all Arizona libraries.

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## REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Arizona State Library Association

May 7, 1945

The Nominating Committee consisted of the following members of the organization: Lela M. Burns, Cataloger, Carnegie Free Library, Tucson, Chairman; Frederick Cromwell, Librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson; Patricia Paylore, Acquisitions Librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson; Orpha Mason, Pima County School Librarian, Tucson.

Because of illness, Mrs. Mason was not able to meet with us. The committee met on April 13, 1945 making out the ballots for election of the new officers for 1945-1946. The ballots were mailed to the members of the association. On the afternoon of May 5, the deadline for the return of the ballots, the committee counted the votes. The following are the new officers for the coming year:

President: Harold Walter Batchelor, Librarian,  
Arizona State Teachers College, Tempe.

First Vice-President: Mayone Youngs, Children's Librarian,  
Carnegie Free Library, Tucson.

Second Vice-President: Louise Milligan, Reference  
Librarian, University of Arizona Library, Tucson

Secretary-Treasurer: Eleanor Davis, Librarian, Nogales  
Public Library, Nogales.

Respectfully submitted,  
LELA M. BURNS, Chairman  
Nominating Committee

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H. B. 87 \*

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Introduced by Messrs. McDonald and Kane of Maricopa; Lines of Graham; Forbes of Pima; Riggs of Apache; Botzum and McCallum of Yuma.

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An ACT  
RELATING TO LIBRARIES; PROVIDING FOR THE EQUALIZATION AND EXTENSION OF LIBRARY SERVICE, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona

Section 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as "the library equalization and extension Act of 1945."

Sec. 2. DEFINITIONS. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"fund" means the statewide library equalization and extension fund;  
"supervisor" means the supervisor of library equalization and extension;

"department" means the department of library and archives;

"county free library" means a county library established and maintained under the provisions of article 15, chapter 17, Arizona Code of 1939, or any other library acting as or rendering the services of a county free library under contract with the county board of supervisors, in accordance with the provisions of such law, and includes all branches and stations thereof;

"book" includes magazine, periodical, or other printed material;

"public library" means a library that serves free all members of a community, district, or region, and receives its financial support, in whole or in part, from public funds;

"branch library" means an auxiliary library with separate quarters, a permanent basic collection of books, a permanent staff, and a regular schedule;

"station" means a library agency without a book collection where borrowers can get books requested without going to the library, as material is sent there and returned at regular intervals;

"deposit" means a library agency in a store, school, factory, club, or other organization or institution, with a small and frequently changed collection of books, and open at certain designated times.

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\* As a matter of record, H. B. 87 is reprinted here in full. Following the bill is a brief chronological summary of events leading up to its presentation and defeat. (The Editor).

Sec. 3. EQUALIZATION AND EXTENSION FUND. For the purpose of: 1. broadening the state's library program and enlarging its facilities for adult as well as juvenile education; 2. promoting the aim of making library service available to all sections; 3. stimulating local initiative in the establishment of library services; 4. equalizing library advantages as between areas of greater and lesser population and taxable resources, and, 5, assuming state responsibility for the equalization and extension of library service, the statewide library equalization and extension fund is authorized to be established in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. COMPOSITION OF FUND. (a) The statewide library equalization and extension fund shall be set up by the state treasurer, and shall consist of: 1. state appropriations; 2. grants from the federal government for aid to libraries within the states, and, 3. bequests or endowments from whatever source.

(b) In the event that the terms or conditions of any federal or private grant for aid to libraries are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, such grants shall be placed in a separate fund or funds.

Sec. 5. ADMINISTRATION. (a) The department of library and archives shall administer the statewide library equalization and extension fund. For such purpose the director of the department shall cause to be set up a division of library equalization and extension, under the charge of a supervisor.

(b) The department is authorized to accept on behalf of the state grants by the federal government and bequests or endowments from whatever source for the aid or benefit of public libraries or library extension throughout the state, and unless prohibited by the terms and conditions of any such grant, bequest or endowment the proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the statewide library equalization and extension fund and administered as a part of such fund. In the event that the terms and conditions of any such grant, bequest or endowment are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the department is authorized to administer the same separately and in accordance with the terms and conditions specified by the grantor or donor.

Sec. 6. DIVISION OF FUND. Not to exceed seventy-five per cent of all moneys in the fund during any fiscal year may be used for the equalization of library service, through grants in aid to existing county free libraries or for the establishment of county free libraries. The remainder of the fund shall be available for: 1. the creation of a state extension service to residents of the state by bookmobile, mail, or other means; 2. the preparation of union catalogs for the use of libraries throughout the state, and, 3. postage, supplies, equipment, salaries and wages, travel, and other expenses of administration.

Sec. 7. APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES. (a) Moneys available for grants to or for the establishment of county free libraries shall be apportioned to the several counties in maximum amounts to be determined according to the following formula: 1. fifty per cent of the total

sum available shall be apportioned in the proportion that the area of each county bears to the area of the state; 2. twenty-five per cent in the proportion that the population of each county bears to the population of the state, and, 3. twenty-five per cent in the proportion that the assessed valuation of real and personal property for purposes of taxation of each county bears to the assessed valuation of such property in the state, but no allotment to any county shall be less than five per cent nor more than fifteen per cent of the total available. When under this exception the allotment to one or more counties is in excess of or less than the amount of the allotment as it would be were no exceptions made, the balance remaining available for allotment, after subtracting the sum of the allotments to such counties, shall be allotted to the remaining counties, on the basis of the formula prescribed, in the proportions respectively that the area, population and assessed valuation of all of such remaining counties.

(b) In determining the area, population, and assessed valuation of property within the state and the several counties thereof, for the purposes of the computation prescribed in subsection (a), the area, population, and assessed valuation of property within Indian reservations or within incorporated cities and towns not subject to taxation for the support of county free libraries, as provided by section 17-1512, Arizona Code of 1939, shall not be considered.

Sec. 8. CONDITIONS OF STATE AID. (a) Any grant of state aid from the library equalization and extension fund shall be conditioned upon: 1. furnishing by the county of adequate library quarters, personnel, supplies, and means of distribution of books; 2. adoption of professional library standards meeting the requirements of the state board of library examiners; 3. adoption of a plan of operation and minimum program for countywide library service approved by the supervisor of library equalization and extension, and, 4. inclusion in the annual levy of taxes for county purposes, not less than three-tenths of one mill on all property of the county subject thereto, for the maintenance of county free libraries.

(b) No county free library shall receive from the fund in any fiscal year a grant in excess of the total expenditure from county funds, during such year, for books, plus one-half of the total expenditure for full-time personnel.

(c) All grants from the fund shall be used exclusively for the purchase of books, except that for the establishment, for the first time within such county, of a county free library there may be granted, upon the recommendation of the supervisor and the approval of the director, during the fiscal year in which said establishment occurs, and within the limits of the maximum allotment for such county, as provided in section 7, not to exceed fifty per cent of the wages and salaries of full-time personnel, which shall in no event exceed twenty-five per cent of the total grant, and for the establishment of bookmobile service to rural districts and communities there may be granted not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the original cost of bookmobile equipment.

(d) All lists of books submitted by a county free library for purchase under the terms of a grant of state aid shall require the approval of the supervisor. All books purchased shall remain the property of the state, and shall be deemed to be an indefinite loan.

(e) Aid to county free libraries for the establishment of branches or stations and the establishment of library services through the library extension library shall be conditioned upon reasonable local participation in the cost of maintenance of such branches, stations, or other library services.

(f) Branches of county free libraries or stations of the statewide extension library sponsored by school districts and located in a school house shall be conditioned upon the rendering of library yservice, under reasonable conditions, to adult residents of the district as well as to pupils.

Sec. 9. SUPERVISOR OF LIBRARY EQUALIZATION AND EXTENSION. (a) The supervisor of library equalization and extension shall be appointed by the director of the department of library and archives for an indefinite term, and shall receive such salary, not to exceed three thousand three hundred dollars per annum, and give such bond as the director may determine. He shall be a graduate of a college or university approved by an accrediting association of more than statewide standing, including or supplemented by one year of training in an accredited library school.

(b) The supervisors shall have charge of the division of library equalization and extension of the department of library and archives, and shall direct the division's activities. With the approval of the director, he shall: 1. appoint such field agents, librarians and assistants as may be required to perform the duties of the division; 2. promulgate regulations not in conflict with the provisions of this Act affecting grants to county free libraries, and prescribe and supply all forms required in connection therewith; 3. promulgate regulations effecting library extension, through long-time loans of book collections, direct loans, or otherwise; 4. study and report to the director on ways and means of equalizing library service through the state, and, 5. perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or imposed by the director. Regulations promulgated by the supervisor in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall have the effect of law.

Sec. 10 APPROPRIATION. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is appropriated to the department of library and archives, for each of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth fiscal years, twenty-five cents per capita of the population of the state as determined by the 1940 United States census, or the sum of one hundred forty-four thousand five hundred forty-nine dollars, which sum shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall not be subject to the provisions of section 10-203, Arizona Code of 1939, requiring allotment into fiscal-year quarters.

## HISTORY AND FATE OF H. B. 87

November 1943

Frederick Cromwell, President of the Arizona Library Association, proposed that the thirteen counties in Arizona without a county library system be encouraged to establish such libraries. Mr. Cromwell appointed a state committee on County Library Organization with Mrs. Evangeline Berryman, Librarian of Maricopa County Free Library as chairman, to work toward the establishment of libraries in other counties. Mr. Mulford Winsor, Director of the State Department of Library and Archives, suggested in an article in the Arizona Library News that reason for failure of counties to enact the county library law was "limited economic ability, i. e., limited taxable resources . . . The state should assume a fair share of responsibility for the development of rural library service."

Spring 1944

Mrs. Dixie Thompson, President of the Arizona Library Association, called a meeting of representative librarians to consider the problem of state aid for Arizona libraries. The group met at the Capitol Building in the office of Mr. Mulford Winsor. A legislative committee on state aid was appointed, with Mr. Harold Batchelor, Librarian, Arizona State Teachers College, Tempe and Vice President of the Arizona Library Association, as chairman. Other members of the committee were Mrs. Evangeline S. Berryman, Mrs. Patience Golter, Miss Alvida Hansen, Miss Jane Hudgins, Miss Gertrude James, Miss Marie Siedentopf, Mrs. Dixie Thompson and Mr. Winsor.

Spring and Summer 1944

Committee on State Aid met on a bi-weekly schedule and accomplished initial work on recommendations and proposals to be presented to Association before incorporating same in a bill to be drafted for presentation before the next session of the state legislature.

November 1944

Association members met in Phoenix and accepted recommendations and proposals formulated by State Aid Committee. Bill drafted as "The Library Equalization and Extension Act of 1945" and requested the establishment of a state agency charged with the extension and development of library service and an appropriation to aid counties in establishing and maintaining libraries.

January 1945

Bill presented before seventeenth legislature, became House Bill 87, and was assigned to four committees: Judiciary, Education, Institutional reorganization, and Appropriations. Bill voted favorably out of all except Appropriations. State Aid Committee asked for hearing before Appropriations Committee and request was granted. Bill failed to pass Appropriations Committee when Mr. Klein, Chairman, refused to send the bill to the floor.

Spring 1945

Bill having failed to pass the Seventeenth Legislature, President Dixie Thompson suggested that a standing legislative committee be appointed to work on presenting a bill at the next legislature.

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## DROPS OF WATER

BY GEST VERY

Just as the sea is dependent for its might upon the drops of water in it, so, our reservoirs of knowledge are fed by libraries all over the earth. Recently, their cumulative effect upon Lasting Peace has been in the spot light at San Francisco where delegates representing the governments of more than 80% of the population of the world gathered in search of the peace formula.

A year ago, a friendly Englishman, not young, not old, tall, serious and sad, for he knew well the agony of war, addressed a large gathering in Tucson. In King John's time his auditors would have been called "barons" for they were citizens of all walks of Arizona life, and many had come from far. The name of the aristocratic speaker does not matter, though it was Wood; nor the place of his address, though it was the Auditorium of our State University; but what the name stands for, and what the University stands for, do matter. For, both stand, nobly, for Education for Peace.

An auditor who had been studying this very idea of peace through education at our University Library, asked Lord Halifax, (Edward Frederick Lindley Wood was at that time Viscount Halifax,) during the open forum conducted by President Atkinson at the close of the address, "Would an immediate movement, widely sponsored by every country of the United Nations, to effect large-scale elementary school scholarships in foreign countries, help the spread of democracy?" His lordship answered earnestly: "I think the questioner there has touched something that is very profound. I've always thought that one of the most essential elements of international understanding is as large a degree of common education and thought through education as you can get . . ." In view of the speaker's vast experience as an educator and in international relations, the answer encouraged the questioner to continue with faith a search begun years before to find out the elusive relationship between democracy and peace. And that too is the chief quest now of the United Nations; and it was what those international groups who preceded them throughout this century had sought at Chapultepec, at Dumbarton, at Atlantic City, at Geneva, at Versailles. And it was what peace delegates had searched for at meetings throughout fifty previous centuries, back to the beginnings of recorded history, as is revealed by documents in our libraries.

At Runnymede, in 1215, purposeful "barons" meeting upon the plains near feudal Windsor, impressed their omnipotency upon English purple which symbolized it. King John was forced to listen; and thereafter he

caused the great seal to be affixed to the Magna Charta. Some two score of Britain's monarchs have known since the need of omnipotent sea to make obeissance to the mandates of its united atoms. And so, some day, it will be with war, and with Leagues of Nations joined to stop war. For, a multitude of simple folk, barons of their own day, having learned from the learning they have tapped from libraries the long, earnest record of research, of aroused and ably directed effort toward international cooperation for peace, will *know* how Peace may conquer War forever; will know there is but one sure way; a natural one. This is the development throughout the whole world of the WILL for international friendliness born in every infant, and developed through education based upon democratic principles.

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## A QUARTER-CENTURY OF A. L. A.

The American Library Association this year marks its twenty-fifth anniversary under the secretaryship of Carl H. Milan, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the "Enlarged Program." For the library profession, and for the A. L. A., these have been twenty-five creative years, which have brought out the best that many librarians have had to give, and which have broadened the scope of library service far beyond its conception in 1920.

The importance of the Enlarged Program lies in its adoption by the A. L. A. at a time when optimism about the future ran high; and when energy and vision were available for its gradual accomplishment over the next quarter century. The leaders of the '20s put their best thought into this plan for an expanded, more vital A. L. A. All over the nation there was an appetite for progress.

Librarians were elated over their excellent record of service in the first World War which had been made possible by adequate funds and a united professional front. They were reluctant to let the impetus die, before it contributed to a peacetime program of equal proportions.

But the pre-war A. L. A. was incapable of what its leaders now expected of it. Hence the Enlarged Program, which took the future firmly in hand, mapped it out, called for funds totalling \$2,000,000, and recommended the reorganization and expansion of headquarters.

The areas of library service destined for future importance as visualized in 1920 are interesting. There were library extension, including children's and school libraries; work with the foreign-born; adult education; books for the blind; institutional and special libraries; a program of international good will; general publicity; professional publishing; personnel standards and welfare; and follow-up on A. L. A.'s war service to the merchant marine, war industries and hospitalized veterans.

Looking at A. L. A. as it was then, it is possible to see how over-ambitious the Program sounded. There was almost no machinery to co-ordinate efforts or to assemble information in most of these fields. "Li-

brary extension" and "adult education" were such new ideas that there were not even volunteer committees working in their behalf.

The officers of A. L. A. and the authors of the Program did not suppose that all its objectives could be accomplished within a few months, or even within a few years. They thought it would take at least three years to raise the necessary money and to build up an organization equipped to handle the new and enlarged duties of the A. L. A.

Although librarians did not contribute the \$2,000,000 which could have put the Program into operation immediately, the Association has managed to carry out most of its objectives piece-meal. In some cases, the Association has far outstripped the Program. In others the objectives have changed. Some of the goals have not yet been reached, and some new goals have been added.

But in the main, the Enlarged Program has been carried out. The best proof of this is the fact that it no longer regarded as "enlarged." Where some of the A. L. A.'s 4500 members in 1920 considered it a fanciful pipe-dream, most of the A. L. A.'s 15,000 members today take its definition of A. L. A.'s job for granted.

(Special release to the ARIZONA LIBRARY NEWS from  
American Library Association, Headquarters)

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#### *Books As A Memorial—A Suggestion*

Miss Mayone Youngs, Children's Librarian, Tucson Public Library, tells of purchasing two beautiful books from funds given her for that purpose by a mother who wished to place in the library a memorial to her small son who had been a frequent and enthusiastic borrower. Miss Youngs, attempting to fit the selection to the occasion, decided upon *One God*, by Florence Mary Fitch (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1944) and Minne Belle Mitchell's *Hoosier Boy—James Whitcomb Riley* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1942).

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## THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT FUND

This, as many of you know, is a campaign to raise funds with which to maintain a representative of libraries in Washington, under the direction of the American Library Association. The representative is to (1) help secure army camp library books and equipment primarily for rural library service, when this property is no longer needed by the army, (2) help make other federally-owned surplus property, including books, available to college and university libraries, state library extension agencies, and other publicity-supported or tax-exempt libraries, (3) provide federal agencies with information concerning the nation's needs for improved the extended library service, and (4) help interpret to federal officials the needs and functions of libraries of all kinds.

Arizona has forty-eight American Library Association members and our quota is ninety-five dollars (\$95.00) a year or three hundred eighty (\$380.00) for the four years. To date this is the report of local chairmen:

Miss Lela Burns, Pima County.....	\$17.00
Miss Velma Teague, Glendale Public School Library.....	2.00
Mrs. Evangeline Berryman, Maricopa County Library.....	5.00
Mrs. Elvera Weathersbee, Phoenix Public Library.....	42.25
Miss Leta Weaver, Phoenix High School Libraries.....	12.00

Will the chairmen who have not sent in a report kindly do so immediately, so I can make my report to the chairman of the campaign committee?

I wish to thank all of you for your cooperation in this matter.

ALVIDA HANSEN,  
State Director.

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## SALT RIVER VALLEY LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

Many times during the winter I have asked several members of the Salt River Valley Librarians' Association about a time to get together to discuss our mutual problems, get better acquainted, and to keep alive the spirit for which our small group was organized. However, every month, week, and day seemed to be "chuck" full of activities and extra duties beyond those of any previous year. Consequently, the executive committee did not get together until April 30 at the home of Mrs. Beth Rogers. Those present were Nola Belford, treasurer and grade school librarian; Marion Reddic and Beth Rogers, high school librarians; Marie Seidentopf, county librarian; Alvida Hansen, public librarian and acting secretary; Leta Weaver, president and high school librarian. The members of the committee passed a motion to dispense with any general meetings until next fall since it was already the last of April. No dues will be collected until at the fall meeting. Alvida Hansen discussed for us the Library Development Fund of the A. L. A. and urged all librarians and friends of the library to contribute to this fund.

Salt River Valley Librarians' Assn.  
LETA WEAVER, President

---

## STATE NUTRITION COUNCIL

Shortly after the National Nutrition Conference for Defense was called by President Roosevelt in May, 1941, Arizona formed a State Nutrition Council. The purpose of the Council is to help all agencies plan for a more coordinated state-wide nutrition program which will reach the common goal of better nutrition for all Arizonians. The membership of the Council consists of representatives from a number of agencies which are: State Departments of Education, Health, Social Security and

Welfare, Agricultural Extension Service, Department of Agricultural Economics, School of Home Economics, and Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Arizona, Home Economics Departments of the two State Teachers' Colleges, Office of Indian Affairs, War Food Administration, American Red Cross, Arizona Home Economics Association, Arizona Dental Association, Parent-Teachers' Association, Central Arizona Light and Power Company, Woman's Club, Federal Works Agency, and two industries.

Twelve subcommittees have been appointed to help solve some of the special nutrition problems in the State. One of these subcommittees is the Library Committee, which is made up of members from several State agencies, and two librarians, Mrs. Dixie Thompson, President of the State Library Association, and Miss Elsie Caruso, Librarian at Grunow Clinic.

One of the reasons for forming the Library Committee in the Council was to better use libraries as a channel through which nutrition information will reach many people in our State. Illustrative materials and bibliographies will be prepared for any library desiring such a service. School libraries will be encouraged and aided in planning exhibits to attract the reader to these nutrition materials, or schools may wish to develop their own nutrition displays with the aid of Home Economics and Art classes.

It is also the plan of the Library Committee to prepare three or four simple exhibits on nutrition for loan to libraries. These displays will illustrate how to plan meals using "The Basic 7 Foods" and how to choose foods for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. The exhibits will be eye-catching and will provide authentic information. The Library Committee will welcome your suggestions for additional ways in which it can serve you. Please send your requests to the Chairman, Miss Ansta Todd, State Department of Health, 120 Capitol Annex, Phoenix, Arizona.

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#### *Course in Library Science Offered at Tempe*

Arizona State Teacher's College at Tempe continues its instruction in Library Science. One course was given both the fall and spring semesters to a small enrollment. During the summer sessions, two courses will be given. Library Book Selection (205s) will be given the first session, May 28-June 30. School Library Administration (206s) will be given the second session, July 2-August 4. Those desiring further information regarding the Library Science program may write to H. W. Batchelor, Asst. professor of library science, A. S. T. C., Tempe.

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### NEWS AROUND THE STATE

*Miss Gertrude Hili*, formerly librarian of the Flagstaff Public Library, has been appointed Head of the Circulation Department of the University of Arizona Library. Miss Hill has been at the University of Denver

during the past year obtaining a degree in Library Science. She will assume her duties at the University Library on June 15.

*Mrs. Patience Golter*, Acting Librarian, Phoenix Public Library, has been vacationing with her son who is home on furlough from the Pacific.

*Harold Walter Batchelor*, Librarian, Arizona State Teacher's College at Tempe reports that the Matthews Library is again available for normal use by the Arizona State student-body with the departure of the air-crew training units. Library orientation for the freshmen, in cooperation with the English department, was projected. Semester loans to the students were inaugurated. An integrated book collection was formed. Open reserves and stacks were adopted. Book purchases were increased. A new public catalog was established. Cataloging has lagged with increased purchasing and gifts. New book exhibits were sponsored. The Training School Library was shifted to a subject classification (a most interesting program of book organization). An expanded periodical subscription list has provided a good selection of magazine and a federal document depository was established. Library publicity in the State Press was utilized. To assist in the development of the Matthews Library, a new library assistant will be added at the new fiscal year, thus providing four persons to handle the services and processes.







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Miss Eleanor Davis, Secy-Treas.,  
Arizona State Library Association  
Nogales Public Library, Nogales, Arizona.

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